ЈЕ MAINTIENDRAI

# DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel VIII. ZATURDAG den 29sten JULIJ, 1820. N. 31.

*Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven by* WILLIAM LEE, *Drukker van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.*

WY MR. ISAAC JOHANNES ELSEVIER, thans ad-interim waarnemende het Gouvernement van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien ofte hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

Nademaal Zÿne Excellentie Mr. Petrus Bernardus van Starckenborgh, Ridder der Orde van den Nederlandschen Leeuw, Gouverneur Generaal ad-interim dezes en onderhoorige Eilanden, en Opperbevelhebber van de Land en Zeemagt aldaar, den 20sten dezer is overleden en het ambt van Gouverneur Generaal dezer Eilanden vacant geworden is.

Zoo is het, dat wÿ als Raad Fiscaal ad-interim en de eerste in rang zÿnde ambtenaar in deze kolonie, bÿ ontstentenis van de secrete missive of lastbrief, welke bedoeld wordt bÿ het 13de artikel van het Reglement op het beleid der Regering, het Justitie wezen, den handel en de scheepvaart op dit eiland Curacao, de bediening van Gouverneur Generaal ad-interim der voorzeide kolonie en der onderhoorige eilanden hebben aanvaard en den eed in die kwaliteit in handen van het oudste Lid van den Raad van Policie alhier hebben afgelegd, gelÿk wÿ de bediening van Gouverneur Generaal voormeld bÿ deze ad-interim aanvaarden.

Wÿ gelasten dus allen ende eenen iegelÿken, wien zulks eenigzins zoude kunnen of mogen aangaan, ons in die kwaliteit te erkennen, gehoorzamen en naar vereisch te respecteren.

Gedaan op Curaçao den 21sten Julÿ een duizend acht honderd en twintig, het zevende jaar Zÿner Majesteit's regering.

(w. g.) I. J. ELSEVIER.

Ter ordonnantie van denzelven,

(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam, en in de Willemstad, dato ut supra.

(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

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WY MR. ISAAC JOHANNES ELSEVIER, Gouverneur Generaal ad-interim van Curaçao en Onderhoorige Eilanden, Bonaire en Aruba, en Opperbevelhebber van de Land en Zeemagt aldaar, &c. &c. &c.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien of te hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

Dat wÿ hebben goed gevonden en verstaan:

Den persoon van Isaac Johannes Elsevier, juniòr, Klerk ter Secretarÿ van den Raad van Civile en Criminele Justitie alhier, dÿ deze provisioneel op te dragen, de waarneming van den post van Directeur des imposts op de Collaterale Successie op dit en de onderhoorige Eilanden..

Gedaan op Curaçao den 22sten Julÿ 1820, het zevende jaar Zÿner Majesteits regering.

(w. g.) I. J. ELSEVIER.

Ter ordonnantie van Zÿne Excelletie,

(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam en in de Willemstad den 24sten daar aanvolgende.

(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

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HET Gouvernement ongeveer 2000 ellen Osnabrugsche Linnen benoodigd hebbende, worden die genen, welke van dat artikel zullen kunnen leveren, verzocht, by inschryving tegen den minste prys, zich te vervoegen op 't Kantoor Generaal op aanstaande Maandag den 31sten dezer, met overlegging van de monsters van het Linnen; zullende het antwoord daarop met de monsters des anderen dags, den 1sten Augustus aanstaande, tusschen 10 en 11 uren 'smorgens, moeten worden afgehaald.

De Raad Contr: Gen: ad int: der Financien,

C. L. van UYTRECHT.

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Den 28sten July 1820.

INGEVOLGE autorisatie van Zyne Excellentie Mr. I. J. Elsevier, Gouverneur Generaal ad-interim van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden, &c. &c. &c.

Zal de Raad en Contrarolleur Generaal ad-interim der Finantien, by inschryving aan de meestbiedende verkoopen ongeveer 8000 guldens Hollandsch Courant, in Wisselbrieven te trekken door Zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur Generaal ad-interim, op en betaalbaar by het Ministerie voor het Publieke Onderwys, de Nationale Nyverheid en de Kolonien in s'Hage, alle op Twee maanden na zigt, zynde voor Militaire Traktementen en Soldyen over de maand July 1820.——De betaling van voornoemde Wissels zal moeten geschieden de eene helfte in zilver-of-klein geld, en de andere helfte in bewyzen van enkelde Johannissen.

De inlevering der Billetten van inschryving zal kunnen geschieden van heden af tot uiterlyk Dingsdag den 1sten Aug: aanstaande.

Zullende het antwoord op dezelve gegeven worden op Woensdag den 2den daaropvolgende.

De Raad Contr. Gen. ad interim der Fin. voornoemd, C. L. VAN UYTRECHT.

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## *Aankomst der koningin van Engeland in Londen.*

Den 3den Juny kwam hare majesteit te St. Omers in Frankryk, waar zy bezocht werd door lord Hutchinson, dewelke afgevaardigd was van wege den koning en deszelfs ministers, om haar een voorstel te doen, van vyftig duizend ponds s'jaars, mits zy van den koninglyken tytel afstand wilde doen, en op het Vasteland woonen. De koningin verwierp het aanbod met verontwaardiging en schoon er eene poging zoude gedaan worden om een bevel der Fransche politie te verkrygen, om haar aan te houden, ging zy voort naar Calais in den grootsten haast, vergezeld door den Alderman Wood en lady Hamilton nevens ander gevolg, en ging te scheep aan boord der paket prins Leopold.—Hare majesteit was door lord Hutchinson onderrigt, dat het de meening des konings en zyner ministers ware, om tegen haar te ageeren, op het oogenblik zy haren voet op Britschen grond zette, waarop hare majesteit antwoorde, "Myn besluit is genomen, Ik zal dadelyk vertrekken, naar Engeland. Het is in Londen, en in London alleen, is het, dat ik zal toestemmen eenige voorstellen des konings van Engeland aan te nemen." Van Calais tot Douvres was de overtocht harer majesteit onvoordeelig, daar de wind verscheidene uren vlak tegen was. en het was niet, dan den 4den dat de paket, digt by de reede van Douvres kwam; doch wegens het gety konde dezelve de haven niet binnen komen. Zoodra hare majesteit vernam, dat het vyf uur in den morgen zoude zyn, voor het vaartuig aan de kaai konde komen, besloot zy aan wal te gaan, in een open boot, doch de deinsing der zee, was zoo aanmerkelyk, dat zulks moeyelyk was van het boord des vaartuigs te komen. Eindelyk werd hare majesteit en gevolg veilig in de boot geplaatst, welke snellyk den wal bereikte, onder het enthusiastisch geroep, van de ontelbare menigte naar beneden en op de hoogte, zoodra hare majesteit haren voet op den Britschen grond zette, werd er een koninglyk salut gedaan, en een algemeen vreugde gejuich was hare welkom groet. Van Douvres reisde zy spoedig naar London, en nam haren intrek in het huis van Alderman Wood. In de onderscheidene steden, die hare majesteit doortrok, werd zy met de beminnenswaardigste blyken van trouw en gehechtheid begroet, met den algemeenen kreet van "Lang leve onze genadige koningin Caroline." De paarden werden van het rytuig genomen, en hare majesteit werd langs de straten door het volk van ieder dorp en stad op den weg getrokken, tot de hoofdstad toe, doch in Londen waren der betuiging van volks genegenheid byzonder vurig.

Eene boodschap van den koning is aan beide huizen van het parliament aangeboden, waarin over het gedrag harer majesteit geklaagd wordt, terwyl zy op het Vasteland van Europa haar verblyf hield, en de beschuldigingen staan onderzocht te worden.

De beschuldiging tegen de koningin is wegens ongeoorloofde vertrouwelykheid met een man genaamd Bergami, die in de hoedanigheid van kamerheer harer majesteit zes jaren lang gediend heeft, en welke met anderen van haar gevolg, ontslagen is voor hare inscheping te Calais. De hoofd getuige wordt gezegd eene vrouw te zyn, welke uit harer majesteit dienst ontslagen is, wegens ontuchtige gemeenschap met een getrouwd man, met wien zy nog leeft. Het meeste dat hare majesteit te vrezen heeft, is behalve het verlies van eenen goeden naam, eene scheiding; want levens of lyf straf kan niet gebezigd worden, zoo de misdaad in een ander land gepleegd is.

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## *BRITSCH PARLIAMENT.*

HUIS DER LORDS, 6DEN JUNY.

Ten vyf uren rees Lord Liverpool op, en berigtte aan het huis de volgende koninglyks boodschap:—

"G R.

"De koning oordeelt het noodzakelyk in gevolge de aankomst der koningin, om aan het Huis der Lords zekere papieren betrekkelyk het gedrag harer majesteit zedert haar vertrek uit dit land, over te leven, welke zyne majesteit aan de dadelyke en ernstige overwegingen van het huis overlaat.

"De koning heeft eene zeer ernstige begeerte gevoeld, en door alle middelen in zyne magt, eene noodzakelykheid te verwyderen, zoo hartgrievend voor zyn volk, en voor zyn eigen gevoel; doch de stap door de koningin gedaan, laat hem geen alternatief over.

"De koning stelt het grootste vertrouwen, by het doen dezer mede deeling, dat het Huis der Lords die wyze van handeling zal aan nemen, welke de regtvaardigheid der zaak, en de eer en waardigheid van den kroon vordert.

"Lord Liverpool, gaf tevens berigt, dat hy des Woensdag zou voorstellen, dat de papieren de boodschap vergezellende, aan eene geheime commissie zouden worden ter hand gesteld.—Geadjourneerd.

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HUIS DER GEMEENTE, 6DEN JUNY.

Lord Castlereagh verscheen met een boodschap van den koning, welk hem was bevolen, aan het huis te presenteren.

De boodschap werd gelezen, en was in substantie dezelfde, die aan het Huis der Lords was gegeven.

De Heer Brougham rees op, en zeide dat hy verzocht was eene mede deeling aan het huis van wegens de koningin te doen, en hy ging derhalve voort te lezen.

"De koningin oordeelt het noodzakelyk, het Huis der Gemeente bekend te maken, dat zy besloten had naar Engeland te keeren, uithoofde der beleedigende maatregelen, welke buitenland's waren beraamd tegen hare eer en rust, en welke laatstelyk, oogluikend door het gouvernement van dit land werden toegestaan. En verder, uithoofde eener ernstige wensch, om haar karakter en die regten te verdedigen, welke op haar waren vervallen, door den dood van wylen zyne majesteit, in wiens gedrag en bescherming zy zich altoos veilig had gevonden.

"Hare majesteit ziet met verbazing, dat de aandacht van het huis ingeroepen is op zekere papieren betrekkelyk haar gedrag buitenlands, en nog meer verbaasd, te bemerken, dat het in overweging is, deze papieren aan eene geheime commissie over te leveren. Het is nu 14 jaar, zedert de eerste beschuldigingen tegen haar werden ingeleverd, en hare majesteit op dat tydstip verklaarde, dat zy toen, gelyk zy op dit oogenblik is, gereed was, iedere beschuldiging onder het oog te zien. Doch hare majesteit eischt een openlyk onderzoek—eischt de beschuldigingen te zien, en de getuigen te aanschouwen—eene wyze van proces, dat aan den geringsten onderdaan niet wordt geweigerd; voor het parliament en vaderland protesteert zy tegen een onderzoek voor een geheim geregtshof, het welk eene manier van procedeeren is onbekend aan de regtspleging van dit vrye land.

"Hare majesteit steunt met het meeste vertrouwen, op den bystand van het Huis der Gemeente, om de machinatien tegen haar gerigt te vernietigen. De behandeling, die zy reeds heeft ondervonden, heeft blykbaar aan hare zaak een ongunstig aanzien gegeven, door de weglating van haren naam in de Liturgy, de weigering van eene begeleiding naar Engeland, en van een verblyf, waar toe zy geregtigd is.—Deze grieven, tegelyk met de bestudeerde streken van geheime agenten, en de openbare beleedigingen van vreemde gouvernementen, laat zy aan hunne overweging over."

De order van den dag om zyner majesteits boodschap in overweging te nemen, werd toen gelezen.

WY Mr. ISAAC JOHANNES ELSEVIER, Gouverneur Generaal ad-interim van Curaçao, en Onderhoorige Eilanden Bonaire en Aruba, en Opperbevelhebber van de Land en Zeemagt aldaar, &c. &c. &c.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien of te hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

Dat wy hebben goedgevonden en verstaan:

Den Heer Mr. D. Serrurier, President ad-interim van den Raad van Civile en Criminele Justitie, als de oudste in rang zynde ambtenaar, te kwalificeren, zoo als hy hierby gekwalificeerd wordt, om de bediening van Raad Fiscaal provisioneel op zich te nemen, na alvorens den gewonen eed voor ons te hebben afgelegd, en voorts in functie te treden, onder genot van de emolumenten aan dien post geaccrocheerd, en met behoud van zyn tegenwoordig tractement als President voormeld.

Gedaan op Curaçao den 25sten July 1820, het zevende jaar van Zyner Majesteits Regering.

(w. g.) I. J. ELSEVIER.

Ter ordonnantie van denzelven,

(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam en in de Willemstad, den 26sten daaraanvolgende.

(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Sec.



## CURACAO.

### *ALMANAK.*

AUGUSTUS—31 dagen.

| Z. | M. | D. | W. | D. | V. | Z. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| — | — | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 |
| 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 |
| 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | | |

☾ Laatste Kwartier, 1sten, ten 6 ur. 7 m. *v. m.*
● Nieuwe Maan, 7den, 9 ur. 58 m. *'savonds.*
☽ Eerste Kwartier, 17den ten 2 ur. 10 m. *v. m.*
○ Volle Maan, 23sten, 10 ur. 48 m *'savonds.*
☾ Laatste Kwartier, 30sten, 2 ur. 56 m. *n m.*

*Byzondere en Feestdagen.*

Den 2den, Fredrich Wilhelm Koning van Pruissen, 1770.
Den 7den, Hare Koninglyke Hoogheid Konings Moeder Frederika Louisa Wilhelmina, Princes van Pruissen
Den 12den, Zyne Majesteit George Frederik Augustus, Koning van Groot Brittanje, 1762.
Den 14den, Paus Pius VII, 1742.
Den 24sten, Zyne Majesteit de Koning der Nederlanden, 1772.

Den 1sten, St. Pieters banden.
2den, Portiuncula.
6den, Trans. Christi.
10den, St. Laurens.

*Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaard sedert onze laatte*

INGEKLAARD—JULY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | golet | De Hoop, Tesselaar, | Spaansche kust |
| 24 | —— | Drie Zusters, Peron, | St. Thomas |
| | bark | Conception, Correa, | P. Cabello |
| | golet | Attractive, Muller, | Coro |
| | —— | Twee Vrienden, Tysen, | Aruba |
| 25 | —— | Maria, Laroche, | St. Thomas |
| | bark | Fanny, De Hachet, | Porto Rico |
| | golet | Aurora, Lubray, | St. Thomas |
| 26 | —— | Laat ons langer leven, Dejong, | P. Rico |
| 27 | —— | Maria Cathalina, Danies, | Spa. Kust |
| 28 | —— | Fortuin, De Pool, | ditto |

UITGEKLAARD—JULY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21 | golet | Fortuin, De Pool, | Spaansche Kust |
| 22 | —— | Logan, Holmes, | New York |
| | —— | N. S. del Carmen, Ramirez, | Coro |
| | bark | Mercurius, Born, | St. Vincent |
| | —— | De Hoop, Domingo, | Zee |
| 24 | golet | Drie Zusters, Peron, | Coro |
| | —— | Gen. van Starckenborgh De Pool, | Spaansche Kust |
| 25 | —— | Esperanza, Mansana, | Coro |
| 26 | —— | Twee Vrienden, Tysen, | Aruba |
| | —— | N. S. del Carmen, Malabè, | P. Cabello |
| | —— | Louisa, Sanchez, | Spaansche Kust |
| | —— | De Hoop, Tesselaar, | ditto |
| 27 | brik | Lisette, Akkerman, | Amsterdam |

De Luit. Colonel Van de Linde, op zyn vertrek naar Holland staande, heeft het kommando over het garnisoen des Donderdags aan den Majoor Dusselaar overgegeven.

Glasgow papieren tot den 10den van Juny, zyn ons ter hand gekomen, behelzende Londonsche tot den 6den dezer maand, dezelve zyn byzonder belangryk, als behelzende de aankomst der koningin van Engeland in de hoofdstad van het Britsche ryk. Wy hebben een hoofdzakelyk verslag gegeven van hare majesteit en derzelver opposanten.

Met de Adventure ontvingen wy Jamaica papieren tot den 4den dezer, uit welke wy vernemen, dat commodore Sir Thomas Hardy aangekomen is te Valparaiso in zyner B. M. schip Superb, zynde het overige van zyn esquader naar Lima gegaan.

Er zyn berigten te Lima ontvangen, dat het fregat van lord Cochrane, de O'Higgings, aan de kust is vergaan.

Verscheidene der soldaten die laatst te Port Royal arriveerden van Rio de la Hacha, hebben eene pogingen tot straat rovery gedaan in en naby de stad Kingston, en zyn tevens schuldig bevonden van verscheidene andere misdryven.

Zyne genade de gouverneur generaal heeft een berigtschrift aan den gemeenen raad van Kingston gezonden, betrekkelyk deze onwelkome indringers, uit welke het blykt, dat hete enige uitvoerbare middel om de gemeente van hunne tegenwoordigheid te bevryden, is, "om aan de kapiteinen van vaartuigen aan te bieden een zeker getal, tot vermeerdering van hun volk te nemen, meenende, dat £10 per man, een genoegzame som voor dat oogmerk zal zyn, daar de lieden dienstig konden zyn, om aan het scheeps werk te helpen."

Dezelve beveelt vervolgens den gemeenen raad om zeker te weten het getal lieden, die zich van de middelen, dus aan de hand gegeven om naar Europa te keeren, willen gebruik maken, en de zulken, die weigeren zullen zoo te doen, zullen op eens van die aanspraak op het medelyden der inwoners des eilands beroofd worden, welke hunne tegenwoordige ongelukkige en hulpeloozen staat hun aanbood.

Eene commissie van het vergaderde ligchaam, ging dien ten gevolge naar de barrakken met oogmerk, om zeker te weten, welk getal perzonen van Rio de la Hacha, zich zelven als passagiers naar Europa zouden aan bieden, wanneer omtrent eene helft, hunne gewilligheid uitdrukte, en de overigen half weigerden, die daarop onderrigt werden, dat zy den zelfden dag ontslagen zouden worden, met een zeker aantal randsoenen.

Het Independente esquader onder bevel van Brion, aan boord hebbende generaal Montilla, en deszelfs troepen, verscheen den 10den Juny, voor Santa Martha, en na verscheiden lagen tegen de battery gevuurd te hebben, zonder eenigen tegenstand te ontmoeten, ging hetzelve weg naar Savanilla, welke haven zy den 12den aanvielen, en in bezit namen, zonder eenigen tegenstand, daar er slechts drie gemonteerde stukken op de battery waren, zy verwachteden eene groote versterking te ontvangen, die van de Magdalena zou komen.

De brik Aeriel van Liverpool, is te Port Royal in den avond van den 31sten Mei aangekomen, hebbende aan boord den beruchten generaal D'Evereaux en gevolg, bestaande uit twee aides de camp, een colonel, een majoor, een chirurgyn en een kapellaan. De generaal klaarde zich uit als een vreemd koopman, die schipbreuk geleden had, om zich en zyn gevolg te huiswaards te brengen. Na ongeveer tien dagen op zee geweest te zyn, nam hy den rang van "Independenten generaal D'Evereaux, aan en de Aeriel werd naar Margarita bestemd.— By hunne aankomst op dat eiland, vonden zy geenen der Independente opperhoofden, om hun te ontvangen, noch waren er eenige beschikkingen gemaakt voor de ontvangst en onderhoud van den generaal en zyn volk. Vernemende echter dat Brion tegen Rio de la Hacha was gezeild, met die van het legioen, die generaal D'Evereaux naar Zuid Amerika waren voorafgegaan, besloot hy daar naar toe te vertrekken. By zyne aankomst voor die plaats bemerkten zy de Spaansche vlag van het fort waayende, en daar hunne seinen niet werden beantwoord, weigerden zy wyselyk binnen te komen. Niet in staat iets van Brion te vernemen, besloten zy toen naar Jamaica te gaan.— Dadelyk na het ten anker komen te Port Royal werd er eene wacht mariniers aan boord geplaatst, tot dat zyne genade de gouverneur generaal zyn welbehagen zou hebben bekend gemaakt wat met hem te doen. Generaal D'Evereaux wendde zich tot commodore Huskisson tot verlof voor hem zelf en een aide de camp om aan wal te komen, doch de generaal alleen werd aan wal toegelaten. Gedurende den overtogt stonden de gemeenen drie malen tegen den kapiteinen van de Aeriel op, en namen er bezit van, en handelden verder vry slecht.

Dus is de beroemde expeditie van D'Evereaux geeindigd. De uitgever van een Jamaica Courant zegt:—"welk eene bespottelykheid;—welk eene beleediging voor het gezond verstand. Wy wenschten dat hy by zich dat deel van zyn berucht legioen had, het geen in deze stad zich heeft ingedrongen. Uit het geen wy tevens verzekerd zyn, geloven wy, dat de officieren van het voorschreven corps blyde zouden zyn, in hun bezit, de sommen gelds te hebben, die zy betaald hebben, voor hunne commissien van *dezen Patriottischen, dezen yverigen verdediger der Zuid Amerikaansche vryheid.*

De nieuwe verkiezingswet voorspelt aan Frankryk niets goeds. De Heer de la Fayette in de Kamer der Gedeputeerden, sprak op Zaturdag den 27sten Mei, met groote hevigheid lof uit over de revolutie—hy herhaalde de beginselen van 1789—deed eene lofrede *(panagyrique)* op de drie kleurige vlag, als de vlag der vryheid, gelykheid, en openbare order—en eindigde met eene oproeping aan de Fransche jeugd. Deze aanspraak verwekte eene beweging onder de Ministerieele en Ultra partyen. Hy begon er tegen te spreken, maar zwak, uithoofde der hevigheid van de uitdrukkingen, door den Heer de Sierre, zegel bewaarder gedaan. De Heer B. Constant echter verdedigde de lofspraak der nationale vlag; en de Heer Hautefeuille beroemde zich een medewerker in de revolutie van 1789 geweest te zyn. Deze openlyke verklaringen van lieden van rang en aanmerking, duid klaarblykelyk aan, dat de revolutionaire geest, waar door zoo veel bloeds en schats werd verspild, nog voorspraken in Frankryk heeft.

Een esquader bestaande uit de fregatten Legere, Sabina en Viva, de corvet Arethusa, de brigantynen Hyena en Hercules, en eenige andere vaartuigen werd te Cadix gereed gemaakt, om naar Venezuela en Carthegena te zeilen. Dit esquader zal eenige troepen convoyeeren, doch het voornaamste oogmerk der expeditie is, om door een blyk van magt, de negotiatien te ondersteunen, die op het punt staan met de Patriotten begonnen te worden.

De geestelykheid van Spanje schynt hevig tegen de Constitutie der Cortes gezind te zyn, en eenige hunner hebben hunne gevoelens niet willen verbergen. Een priester te Ordrigua in Biscaye, had de onvoorzichtigheid om eene copie der Constitutie openbaar in de kerk te verbranden, zyne aanschouwers verhalende, dat zulks vyandig was tegen de beginselen van den Christelyken Godsdienst. De politieke authoriteiten der stad, gingen om hem te vatten, doch de priester was zoo wys weg te vluchten.

Een ander geestelyke preekte openbaar tegen de Constitutie, in de stad Caceres, doch het volk drong de magistraten der stad, hem te vervolgen, en hy werd in de gevangenis gezet.

Sandt, de moorder van Kotzebue is te Manheim geexecuteerd, ten vyf uren des morgens van den 26sten Mei. Hy werd met een zwaard onthoofd, en daar de beul een tweeden slag moest doen, ging er een algemeene kreet op. Verscheidene studenten van Heidelberg doopten hunne zakdoeken in zyn bloed.

De krooning van den koning van Engeland was op den eersten Augustus bepaald.

De waarde der nieuwe kroon, die zyne majesteit by deszelfs krooning staat te dragen wordt, geschat op £54 000. Een Juweel in dezelve is waard £14,000. De oudekroon is niet meer dan £1,000 waardig.

Lieut. Colonel Van de Linde, being about to proceed to Holland, gave over the command of the garrison on Thursday, to Major Dusselaar, of the artillery.

Glasgow papers to the 10th of June have reached us, containing London dates to the 6th of that month; they are particularly interesting as regards to the arrival of the queen of England in the metropolis of the British empire.— We have given a summary narrative of the proceedings of her majesty and those of her opponents.

By the Adventure we received Jamaica papers to the 4th instant, from which we perceive that commodore Sir Thomas Hardy, had arrived at Valparaiso, in his Britannic Majesty's ship Superb, the remainder of his squadron having gone to Lima.

Accounts had reached Lima of lord Cochrane's frigate the O'Higgins, having been wrecked on the coast.

Several of the soldiers who lately arrived at Port Royal from Rio de la Hacha, had made some attempts at highway robbery in and about the city of Kingston, and had likewise been guilty of other misdemeanours.

His grace the governor general had transmitted a communication to the Common Council of Kingston, respecting these unwelcome intruders, from which it appears that the only practicable mode of ridding the community of their presence is, "by offering a bounty to masters of vessels to take a certain number in addition to their crew, and it is thought that 10l. per man will be a sum sufficient for this purpose, as the men could be useful in assisting to navigate the vessel."

It then recommends to the Common Council to ascertain the number of men who will avail themselves of the means thus afforded them of returning to Europe; and such of them as may refuse to do so will be at once deprived of that claim on the compassion of the inhabitants of the island which their present forlorn and destitute condition affords them.

A committee of the Corporate Body accordingly attended at the barracks for the purpose of ascertaining what number of persons from Rio de la Hacha would avail themselves of passages to Europe, when about one half expressed their willingness to go, and the remaining half declined, who were thereupon informed that they would be dismissed the same day, with a certain quantity of rations.

On the 10th June, the Independent squadron, under the command of Brion, having on board general Montilla and his troops, made their appearance before Santa Martha, and after firing several broadsides at the battery, without meeting any resistance, stood away for Savanilla, which port they attacked on the 12th

and took possession without any opposition, there having been only three guns mounted on the battery. They expected to be joined by a large force coming down the Magdalena.

The brig Aeriel of Liverpool, arrived at Port Royal on the evening of the 31st of May, having on board the notorious general D'Evereaux, and suite, consisting of two aides, one col. one major, a surgeon, and a *chaplain*, with twenty-six privates and two women. The general chartered her in the character of a foreign merchant, as having been shipwrecked, to convey himself and followers to their homes. After having been at sea about ten days, he then assumed the rank of "Independent general D'Evereaux," and the Aeriel was ordered to Margarita. On their arrival at that island they found none of the Independent chiefs there to receive them, nor had any provision been made for the reception and support of the general and his men.—On learning, however, that Brion had proceeded against Rio de la Hacha, with those of the legion that had preceded general D'Evereaux, to South America, he determined to proceed thither. On his arrival off that place, they observed the Spanish flag flying at the fort, and their signals not being answered, they wisely declined going in. Not being able to hear any thing of Brion, they then decided on going to Jamaica for information. Immediately after coming to anchor at Port-Royal, a guard of marines was placed on board till his grace the governor should signify his pleasure what should be done with them. General D'Evereaux made application to commodore Huskisson for permission for himself and an aid de camp to land, but the general alone was allowed to go on shore. During the passage the privates rose three times on the master of the Aeriel, and took possession of her, and otherwise behaved very ill.

D'Evereaux having learned that a bounty of £10 per man had been offered to captains of vessels to take the troops from Rio de la Hache off the island, solicited His Grace the Duke of Manchester to allow them to be embarked on board the Aeriel on these terms, to be employed in foreign service, but His Grace gave his decided disapprobation to the measure, conceiving that it would be illegal, and that the men would most likely soon return to the colony.

Thus has terminated the celebrated expedition of D'Evereaux. The Editor of a Jamaica paper adds :—"What a mockery ;—what an insult to common sense. We wish he had with him that part of his famed legion which has been forced into this city. From what we have likewise ascertained, we believe that the officers of the above corps would be glad to have in their possession the sums of money they have paid for their commissions to *this patriotic, this zealous defender of South American liberty!*"

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The notorious orator and radical reformer Henry Hunt, who lately cut so conspicuous a figure at Manchester, has been tried for his conduct on that occasion, and sentenced to be imprisoned in Ilchester goal two years and six months, and afterwards to enter into recognizances for his good conduct for five years, himself in £1000, and two sureties in £500 each.

Sir Charles Wolseley, Bart. has been sentenced, for bribery at an election for a member of Parliament, to be imprisoned eighteen months in Abingdon goal, and then to enter into similar recognizances as Mr. Hunt.

A squadron, consisting of the frigates Legere, Sabina, and Viva, the corvette Arethusa, the brigantines Hyena and Hercules, and some other vessels, was preparing at Cadiz to sail for Venezuela and Carthagena, according to the last accounts. This squadron is to convey some troops, but the principal object of the expedition is to support, by a show of strength, the negociations that are about to be commenced with the Patriots.

The ecclesiastics of Spain seem to be violently opposed to the Constitution of the Cortes, and some of them do not pretend to conceal their sentiments. A priest at Ordrigda, in Biscay, had the imprudence to burn a copy of the Constitution publicly in his church, telling the spectators that it was hostile to the principles of the Christian religion. The political authorities of the place proceeded to arrest him, but the priest had the good sense to run off. Another ecclesiastical preached publicly against the constitution in the town of Caceres, but the people compelled the magistrates of the town to prosecute him, and he was thrown into prison.

The battalions of Lealtad and Guias, infamous for the massacre of Cadiz, are completely dissolved, and generals Campana and Valdez have been thrown into prison. Legal proceedings have been instituted against them for their concurrence in the massacre.

The new election law forbodes no good to France. M. de la Fayette, in the Chamber of Deputies, on Saturday 27th May, with great vehemence, eulogised the revolution—reiterated the principles of 1789—panegerized the tri coloured standard, as the colours of liberty, equality, and public order—and concluded with an appeal to the youth of France. This speech caused an uproar on the Ministerial and Ultra benches. He was replied to, weak enough indeed, considering the violence of the expressions, by M. de Sierre, keeper of the seals.—M. B. Constant, however, defended the eulogy on the national colours; and M. de Hautefeuille gloried in being an accomplice in the revolution of 1789. These open declarations, by people of rank and consequence, clearly indicates that that revolutionary spirit by which so much blood and treasure were wasted, has still its votaries in France.

Sandt, the assassin of Kotzebue, was executed at Manheim at five o'clock in the morning of the 26th of May. He was beheaded with a sabre, and the executioner being obliged to make a second stroke, a general cry arose.—Several students from Heidelberg, steeped their handkerchiefs in his blood.

*Extract of a letter from Kingston, Jamaica, dated 2d July, 1820.*

"The Independent squadron is at Savanilla, and Montilla has occupied Soledad, Baranquilla, St. Thomas, at which places the troops were received with music, and cries of "Long live Liberty." From Carthagena 200 men sallied out to attack Montilla. The Patriots surprised a detachment of 60 men near Mayaguai and took from them all they had, and two vessels of war. The Savanas of Corosal are entirely occupied by the Antioquian troops, and Plato by Corral. By this time Montilla must be in communication with Cordova.

"The Constitution has been sworn to at Carthagena. The vice-roy, Samano, who opposed himself to it, is arrested; and brigadier Cano is likewise in confinement at Boca Chica. Torres has the military, and Cabrera the political command. Marieta, the moment he became acquainted with this, embarked for this place, whence he departed for Havana, to enjoy the doubloons which are said to have been his share and the reward of his glorious campaigns.

"Porras declined to swear to the Constitution at St. Martha, at which place three parties are now raging—Independence, Constitution, and Ferdinand; the mob, Porras' partisans, say, that they prefer swearing to the Independence rather than to the Constitution.

"Lima arrived at St. Martha with large mustachios, which is all he could save in the engagement of the 25th, where he lost all, all. He lost public opinion, and quarreled with Porras, and has likewise placed himself at the head of the Catalonians in favor of the Constitution. The two provinces are in a state of disorganization, and in the greatest anarchy.—Porras pays no obedience either to Torres or to Cabrera, and dispatched the liberal officers who were in his province to that of Carthagena.

"General D'Evereaux will proceed to morrow to Savanilla, to join Brion."

## *Arrival of the Queen of England in London.*

On the 3d of June her majesty arrived at St. Omer's, in France, where she was met by lord Hutchinson, who had been dispatched on the part of the king and his ministers to make proposals to her of a pension of fifty thousand pounds a year, provided she would renounce the royal title and reside on the continent.—The queen rejected the offer with indignation, and lest an attempt should be made to procure an order from the French police to detain her, she proceeded to Calais in the greatest haste, accompanied by alderman Wood, lady Hamilton, and other individuals, and embarked on board the Prince Leopold packet. Her majesty was informed by lord Hutchinson that it was the intention of the king and his ministers to proceed against her the moment she set her foot on the British shore, to which her majesty replied—"My determination is formed: I shall set out instantly for England—it is in London, and London alone, that I shall consent to consider any proposals of the king of England."—From Calais to Dover, the passage of her majesty was unfavorable, the wind being right a head for several hours, and it was not until one o'clock on the 4th that the packet came close into Dover roads, but on account of the tide could not enter the harbour. As soon as her majesty understood that it would be five o'clock in the evening before the vessel could get to the pier, she determined to go ashore in an open boat, though the swell of the sea was so considerable as to make it difficult to descend the ship's side. At length her majesty and suite were safely placed in the boat, which rapidly approached the shore, amidst the most enthusiastic cheerings from the countless multitude on the beach and on the heights. As soon as her majesty put her foot on British ground, a royal salute was fired, and an universal shout of congratulation welcomed her arrival. From Dover she proceeded with rapidity to London, and took up her residence in the house of alderman Wood. In the different towns her majesty passed through, she was greeted with the most lively testimonies of loyalty and attachment, and with the general acclamation of 'Long live our gracious queen Caroline!' the horses were taken from the carriage and her majesty was drawn through the streets by the populace of every village and town on the route to the metropolis, but in London the demonstrations of popular affection were especially fervent.

The charge against the queen is for improper intimacy with a man named Bergami, who had served in the capacity of chamberlain to her majesty for six years, who along with others of her suite was discharged previous to her embarkation at Calais. The chief evidence is stated to be a woman, who had been discharged from her majesty's service for profligacy with a married man, with whom she still lives.—The most that her majesty has to fear, besides the loss of a good name, is a divorce, for capital punishment cannot be inflicted, if the crime be committed in another country.

## *BRITISH PARLIAMENT.*

HOUSE OF LORDS, JUNE 6.

At five o'clock, lord Liverpool rose, and communicated to the House the following royal message:—

"G. R.

"The king deems it necessary, in consequence of the arrival of the queen, to communicate to the House of Lords certain papers relative to the conduct of her majesty since her departure from this country, which his majesty recommends to the immediate and serious attention of the House.

"The king has felt a most anxious desire to avert by all means in his power a necessity as painful to his people as to his own feelings; but the step taken by the queen, leaves him no alternative.

"The king feels the utmost confidence, in making this communication, that the House of Lords will adopt that course of proceeding which the justice of the case, and the honor and dignity of his crown require."

Lord Liverpool also gave notice that he should on Wednesday move that the papers attached to the message should be referred to a secret committee. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 6.

Lord Castlereagh appeared with a message from the king, which was in substance the same as that read in the House of Lords.

Mr. Brougham rose, and said that he had been desired to make a communication to the House from the queen, and he accordingly proceeded to read it.

"The queen thinks it necessary to inform the House of Commons that she has been induced to return to England by the insidious measures which have been practised abroad against her honour and her peace, and which have lately been connived at by the government of this country. And further, by an anxious desire to defend her character and those rights which have devolved upon her by the death of his late majesty, in whose countenance and protection she always felt secure.

"Her majesty sees with surprise that the attention of the House has been called to certain papers relative to her conduct abroad, and still more surprised to observe that it is in contemplation to refer these papers to a secret committee. It is now 14 years from this day since the first charges were brought against her, and her majesty at that period declared that she was then, as she is at this moment, ready to meet any accusations. But her majesty claims an open investigation—claims to see the charges, and to meet the witnesses—a mode of trial which is not denied to the meanest subject: in the face of parliament and the country, she protests against an examination before a secret tribunal, which is a course of proceeding unknown to the judicature of this free country.

"Her majesty relies with the utmost confidence upon the support of the House of Commons to defeat the machinations directed against her. The treatment she has already experienced has notoriously prejudiced her case, by the omission of her name in the Liturgy, the refusal of a conveyance to England, and of a residence to which she is entitled. These grievances, together with the studied slights of secret agents abroad, and the open insults of foreign governments, she submits to their consideration."

The order of the day for taking his majesty's message into consideration was then read.

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The coronation of the king was fixed for the first of August.

The value of the new crown to be worn by his majesty at his coronation is estimated at £54,000. One Jewel in it is worth £14,000.—The old crown is not worth more than £1,000.

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*Extract from the Oppositions Blatt, Weimarische Zeitung, of the 1st March, 1820.*

AUSTRIA.

(Wise arrangement for the regulation of the Israelite worship.)

*Vienna, 9th Feb.*—H. M. the emperor has heard the clamor of the times, and in a pious conviction of the most equitable and just, the most wise and humane wishes of many of the Israelites, who demand a religion founded *on faith and truth*, has established a regulation, which to the select portion of that for ever remarkable people, must be as pleasing as it will be unwelcome and ghasthy to the friends of obscurity, the adherents of the Talmud and its deadly institutions to the intelectual life, and to the defenders of Rabbinism and Pharisisme of old, new and later time; for a decree has issued forth from the Imperial Throne, that the Jewish Rabbies, previous to their appointment, be examined in philosophy and theology; that their wages be awarded agreeable to the accomplishment or knowledge exacted of them; that the *prayer books* of the Israelites be every where translated into the language of the country; and, that all *speeches and pious exercises* be accordingly performed in the native tongue: and in short, that the Israelite youth, in all but religion partake of public instruction. The Israelite subjects, withal, in virtue of the emperor's wish, shall from their morals, their desire, and from the future provision, enjoy an equal intercourse with the rest of the subjects, and possibly render their separation no longer necessary, and those who are herein concerned shall not neglect encouraging and improving the means of attaining an object so desirable to human society.

## *Col. O'Conner's narrative of the occurrences at Rio de la Hacha.*

(Concluded from our last Number.)

During this day some remarks were made by the soldiers of the different regiments among themselves, relative to their refusal to march *against the enemy:* Some said, by way of excuse, that they thought they were going to march again into the interior, which I believe none of the regiments would have done; but it was not so understood by my regiment, which was the reason of their turning out

On the following morning, the 25th, having heard that the drums was to be beat for march, to try what effect it would have, I went to the house of col. Montilla. The moment he saw me he asked if I thought they would march today. I told him he might depend upon it (for I had heard of all that had passed the day before). For my part, said he, I do not think they will; but you know your people better than I do. I had been on duty the night before, and went to the colonel's quarters to tell him, that at day break, having rode out nearly a mile beyond the out-posts, I observed the smoke of the enemy's fires, and could hear plainly the strokes of the hatchet cutting wood; and that if we marched, we should not have far to go before we would get a sight of them.—The soldiers all turned out the moment the drums beat, and we began to march; the marines commanded by col. Jackson, in front; the regiment of Rio de la Hacha, by col. Padilla, next; after which we followed, the lancers as infantry, which I commanded; the regiment de Cundinamarca, by major Rudd; and the Tirailleurs, under the command of lieut col. O'Lawtor; the cavalry, a few men of my regiment, for whom we were able to procure horses, and some creoles, was commanded by lieut col. Hobkirk. We were in all about 670 men.

We had scarcely arrived at the place to which I rode in the morning, when a very hot fire commenced from the enemy, posted in an ambuscade, upwards of three hundred in number. They fired on the advance of the line. The creoles began to return the compliment; but they did not seem to know in what direction to direct their fire. Orders came to me to make a movement on the right of the creoles, so as to be able to fire. I immediately marched out with the regiment, charged up to within 20 yards of the ambascade, fired a few rounds in on them, which completely silenced their fire, and made them give up that position. In the first attack col. Jackson's party of creole marines suffered much, as they were in front at that time. Several of the artillery were also wounded about the gun.

As soon as the force posted in the ambuscade was dislodged, we followed them on the road; and after marching about half a league, we arrived at the entrance of a large plain, where we saw the enemy drawn up in line, nearly 3000 strong They kept up a fire on us for some time; but being at a great distance, they did not do us much harm. The regiment I commanded was in front, where col. Montilla was also. He would not allow me to advance into the plain, until the other two regiments came up, and they were far behind. The moment they came near us, we rushed into the plain, and were advancing towards the enemy, when they all took to their heels into the woods, leaving their baggage, ammunition cattle, &c. on the field. We followed them up, but to no purpose. Colonel Hobkirk pursued them in one direction, with his party of cavalry; colonel Jackson in another with his creole marines; but they could see nothing of them, for they retreated among the trees. We returned to Rio de la Hacha. In this action the enemy lost 107 in killed, and between two and three hundred wounded. Our number of killed was eight, mostly of col. Jackson's division, and 57 wounded, besides some slightly.

After the success of this day, the soldiers were in good spirits, and forgot their ill humour in a great measure; so much so, that we prevailed on them to march three leagues the next day, to a place called El Passo, thinking we should meet the enemy there, and give them a complete defeat; but they had fled farther, and had besides deserted, and taken different directions through the country. The night before the action they had been reinforced by three hundred men from Maracaybo. The march home, this day broke the spirits of the men more than ever. It was extremely hot.—One man of my regiment died of fatigue—They had marched out without breakfasting; and when arrived at El Passo, upon colonel Montilla giving them their choice, whether they would wait there and get their rations, which would not be a delay of more than an hour, or return to receive them, they preferred the latter, which was the cause of the march having such an effect on them.

It was well understood that the soldiers would not leave the town again, The cattle we had brought with us were almost consumed, and there being no enemy near, col. Montilla thought it a good time to send out a party to procure some. The regiment of Rio de la Hacha, some of the marines, and the cavalry were ready to proceed for this purpose; but some of our troops were required to support them, in case of meeting with any of the enemy. Not a man would stir. The others marched, brought in some cattle, but were obliged to return, in consequence of Sanchez Lima, with a strong force, being drawn up near them. The colonel said, on his return, that had he had fifty of our troops with him, he would not have been afraid to attack them.

Affairs being in this situation, and not having much cattle in the town, colonel Montilla ordered that a letter should be writtin to each commanding officer, to find out what the sentiments of the soldiers were, with respect to their claims and pretensions, and to send an answer in writing, signed by the commanding and other officers of each regiment. The answers of all, which I have in my possession, were much the same in substance—that the soldiers requested, nay demanded, to be sent to a British island, as they would not fight another blow in a service unable to remunerate them. Upon asking one of my regiment, what had put the idea of a British island in their heads, he told me, that he, with some others, heard some people belonging to the ships in the harbour say, that every man would be well received at Jamaica, as both the land and sea forces were greatly reduced there by sickness. An officer also came up to me, and said, that he heard the same himself. These answers were sent to colonel Montilla, signed and protested against by their officer; and the following morning the commanding officers of regiments were ordered to enquire of the men under their command, if, since they refused to march, whether they would go in the different vessels of the fleet, and take Santa Martha. That two commissioners should be appointed on their part, and two on that of the government, to distribute all the confiscated property there, on the principle of British prize money. This proposal received a positive refusal; nay, they said they could not even stay in the town much longer, for they understood that Bully, (meaning the president), was on his march towards them, and that he would endeavour to force them to march.

It being understood in the course of this day, that there was some difference of opinion among the soldiers, as to going to Santa Martha, colonel Montilla issued an order to send in a return of those men's names who would go to Santa Martha. There were found to be six men of the Tirailleurs, somewhat more than an hundred of the regiment de Cundinamarca, and eighty of the lancers. The colonel, not thinking this a sufficient number to proceed with against Santa Martha, resolved on indulging them in their first demand; but determined on keeping the town as long as possible, for he expected that some force from the interior was marching towards us, which would set all to right, but he was uncertain as to being able to keep the men quiet.

On the 1st of June some lancers, and some of the Tirailleurs, were on duty, and were to be relieved at four o'clock in the evening by the Tirailleurs. At four no appearance of them was to be seen. As field officer of the day, I enquired the reason of the soldiers themselves.—They told me plainly they would not mount guard, for that they had not received their rations of rum that day. Upon that occasion some of them told me, that if all their bounty and pay was offered to them on the spot, and an offer made to them whether they would take it or go away, they would insist on being sent to Jamaica. As they were determined on not giving the guard, I left them, and went to the regiment de Cundinamarca, the next for duty; they also refused. Upon which I went to my own regiment, and marched the guard to the parade. The others seeing the lancers willing to do their duty, exclaimed, that they would not allow any other men to take their turn, and furnished the guard, after some delay; upon which I dismissed my own regiment.

The affair was now approching to a crisis.—What the soldiers had promised to do they in part refused, of which the above is an instance. Colonel Montilla of course lost all confidence in them. Admiral Brion went on board, and did not return after.

On the 3d of June we got orders to furnish a party from each regiment, when the moon began to shine, for the purpose of conveying the sick and wounded to the boats for embarkation, as at this hour the sea was calmest.—Colonel Montilla did this, that in case of the town being attacked, which he had reason to expect, from colonel Padilla's report, the sick and wounded might be out of danger; and with this view also he allowed many of the women and children of the place to go on board, which offer a great many accepted, and which took up all the morning of the 4th.

The regiment of Rio de la Hacha was not to be seen in the town; some of them had gone into the country, and some had embarked. The construction put upon this by our people was that they had gone over to the enemy, then supposed to be close to us.

As soon as the soldiers found the houses of the town deserted they went into them, and in some, particularly colonel Padilla's, they found large quantities of rum, which they were taking away in all kinds of vessels. When detected we sent them all away, and spilt what rum remained. I went to the barracks of my regiment, and threw away all the rum I found in the different canteens and other vessels. Upon explaining my reason for it to the men, they seemed sensible it was for their good. Several soldiers got drunk, and became very disorderly. Our part of the lancers was on duty this day on the out-posts. The time came to relieve them; but it was not done. They said they would remain as long as was necessary; and did remain until they were ordered to retire a little way, in consequence of the houses being on fire between them and the other troops, an act which must reflect a lasting disgrace on the perpetrators, which I am sure was premeditated, for I heard myself a sergeant of my own regiment (when all the troops were assembled on parade, for the purpose of warning them to keep themselves ready to turn out in case of alarm), say to the chief of the staff and me, that he hoped we would not be embarked without burning the town; and several others were detected setting fire to different, houses, and laying trains of gunpowder to them.

When col. Montilla, who was at the shore directing the embarkation of the natives, saw the houses blazing at the outside of the town, he was indeed struck with horror at the conduct of the troops; in short, it confirmed him in the opinion he had formed of them; and seeing the fire approach nearer and nearer to the very spot on which he stood, he then, and not until then, sent to the square orders for the Tirailleurs and Cundinamarca regiment to march to the beach to be embarked. I remained in the square with my regiment until we could hold our position no longer, and in the evening went towards the shore. The other regiments were almost all embarked. The lancers were ordered also to the place of embarkation, with the exception of sixty men, with whom I remained in the western fort, to protect the others from any sudden attack of the enemy, which was expected every moment.

At midnight I left the fort, and marched the men along the shore, to be sent off. It was some time before any boats came, as not one of the boats of the fleet gave us the least assistance. About three o'clock I was yet on the beach, with twenty or thirty men. Major Graham, and forty of the marines, occupied the fort. At last two boats came, in one of which I embarked with eight men, the others got into the largest. We were rowing about until nearly day-light, and no vessel, either of the merchants or the fleet, would receive us. We however got into one, the captain of which I happened to know, and told him I should only trouble him till day-light. Before six o'clock in the morning major Graham left the shore, and while in the boat the fort blew up.

In the confusion of the night, the soldiers had been mixed and divided in the ships for which they were intended, and a great part of the day passed in arranging them. They were all distributed among the English vessels. The captains of which shewed marks of dissatisfaction; but to no purpose, the soldiers were forced on board; and some of the captains struck their colours, in indication of their vessels being forcibly boarded by armed men. This circumstance I related to the Common Council, as clearly as possible, and yet, in the newspaper report, I find my expressions to be that they made no reistance. I was put on board the Lord Rodney, capt. M'Cormick, with a great many men of my own regiment. Before we weighed we got plenty of water, ten barrels of flour, and four casks of beef, which last col. Montilla paid for himself to the captain of a vessel, by an order at sight on his brother at St. Thomas's. I spent a great part of the day of the 5th on board the flag ship with col Montilla. At my request he allowed me to propose to the officers and men of my regiment to remain with him, because he conceived they would be well conducted if they were by themselves. I made the proposal to those of them, on board the Lord Rodney; many of them, and most of the officers accepted the offer, and were changed from where they then were into vessels of the fleet, which done, the Lord Rodney sailed. We left some of the fleet at anchor, others sailing about the harbour.

Should this account be not explanatory enough, it is only because I have been as concise as possible, wishing to spare you trouble, otherwise I would publish the documents in my possession, which are sufficient to prove every assertion I have made.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
FRANCIS BURDETT O'CONNER.
Lieut. Colonel. Army of Columbia.

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Fiskalaat den 28sten July 1820.

DE prys van het Brood voor de volgende week is bepaald op
De Fransche Broden 20, en
De Ronde Broden 21 oncen.
SALOMON BULTE, Eerste Klerk.

DE ondergeteekende verzoekt aan het publiek geen kredit te verleenen aan de equipagie der Amerikaansche schooner Ladies Delight, daar zulks door hem niet zal worden voldaan. E. P. SCRIBNER, Kapt.